Mominated by Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiens	"The Corebral Cortes an Functions of the Vesti- bular Analyzer"	"The	lov, K. L.
그 그 그 그 이 동생하는 것이고 밝혔다.			

KHILOV, K. L.; FELISTOVICH, G. I.; LAZAROV, N. V.; BEYER, V. A.

"Pentoxyl and Its Use in Diseases Accompanied by Leukopenia," Sov. Med., No. 2, pp 34-36, 1953.

Translation M-755, 30 Aug 55

Clinical tests reveal that pentoxyl is therapautically valuable drug. It is conducive to formation of leukocytes and perticularly of gramilocytes in aminals suffering from leukopenia. Pentoxyl is a white, cryst powder, bitter in taste and slightly irrifrom leukopenia. Pentoxyl is a white, cryst powder, bitter in taste and slightly irrifrom leukopenia. Pentoxyl is a white, cryst powder, bitter in taste and slightly irrifrom leukopenia. The minutes of the mouth. This preparation offers great encouragement when used in combination with penicillin. Pentoxyl produced no positive results in acute leukosis or in aplastic anemia. In 1951, the pharmacol committee of the Sci. Med. Council of the Min. Public Health USSR authorized the chemicopharmaceutical industry to manufacture pentoxyl.

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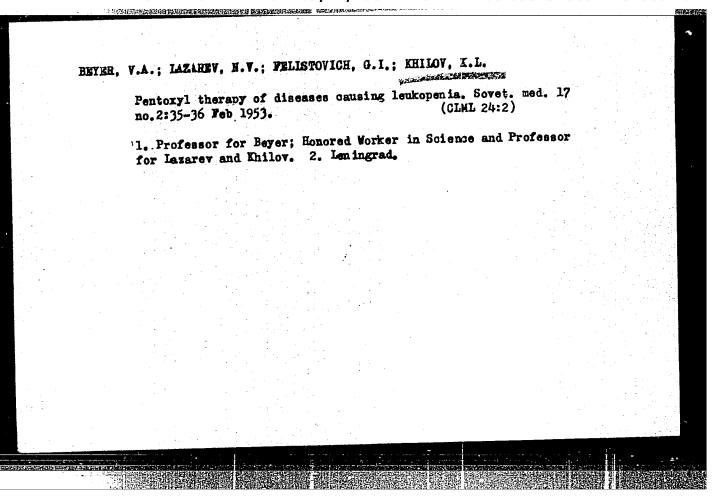
IAZAREV, N.V., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR; FELISTOVICH, G.I.; KHILOV. K.L., professor, zasluzhenny deyatel' nauki; UL'YANOVA, L.S.; GERSHANOVICH, M.L.; VYSHEGORODTSEVA, V.D., professor; BHUSILOVSKAYA, A.I., dotsent.

Conference on pentoxyl therapy in agranulocytosis. Farm.i toks 16 no.1: 62-63 Ja-F '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Voyenno-morskaya meditsinskaya akademiya (for Lazarev and Gershanovich).
2. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional nykh zabolevaniy, Leningrad (for Felistovich).
3. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy institut (for Khilov).
4. Klinika Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional nykh zabolevaniy, Leningrad (for Ul'yanova).
(Agramulocytosis) (Pentoxyl)

On the basis of clinical observations (which are still scarce at this time) one may conclude that pentoxyl is a powerful stimulant of leucopoiesis (particularly of neutrophilopoiesis) and that it is a very effective therapeutic agent for the treatment of agranulocytic anginas of unknown etiology.

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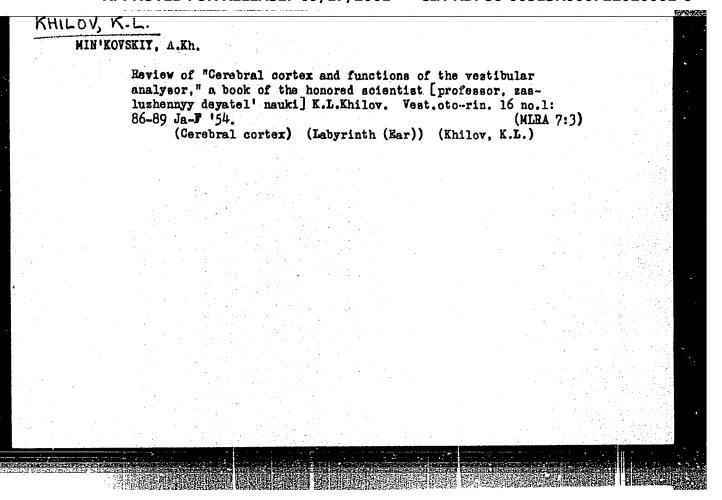


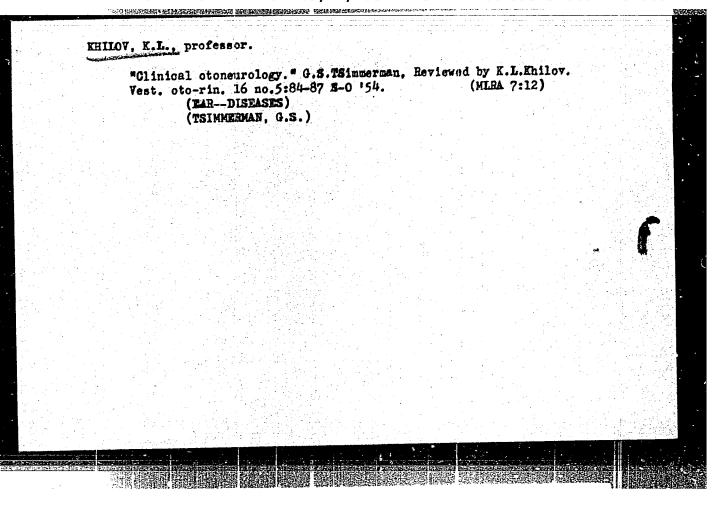
BASHENIN, V.A., professor, dotsent; VYSHEOGRODTSEVA, V.D., professor, dotsent; KLIOBSKIY, Ye.Ys.; PETROV-MASLAKOV, M.A., professor, dotsent; PISAREV, V.N., professor, dotsent; FROZGROV, V.A., professor, dotsent; SOZCH-YAROSHEVIOH, A.Te., saslushennyy deyatel' nawhi; TALIMAN, I.M., professor, dotsent; TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., professor dotsent; TRUTSTAYA, A.D., professor dotsent; HILLOY, K.L., professor dotsent; XEBOL'D, A.M., redaktor. RULEVA, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

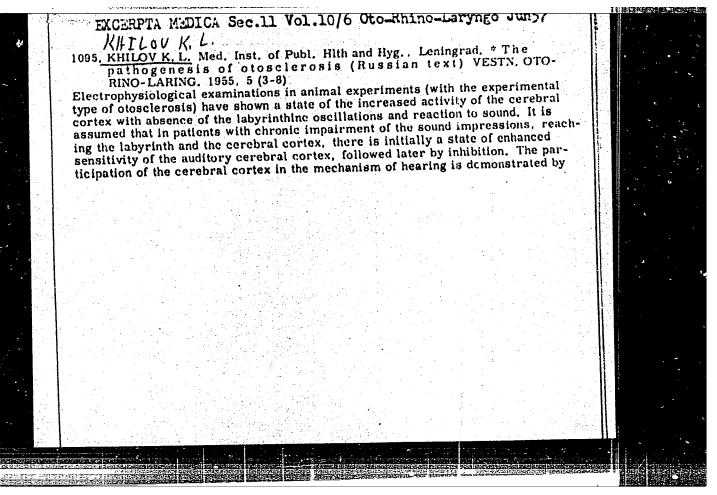
[Handbook for feldshers in health and first-aid stations of industrial enterprises] Poschie dlia fel'dsherov sdravpunktov promyshlennykh predpriiatii. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, leningraskoe otd-nie, 1954, 271 p.

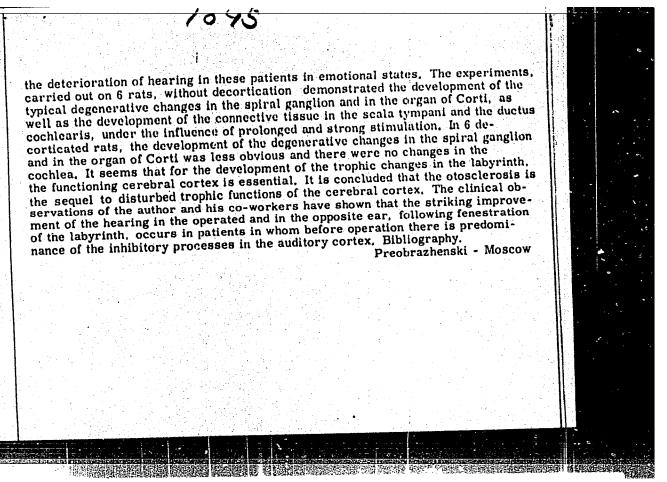
(Medicine, Industrial)

(First aid in illness and injury)





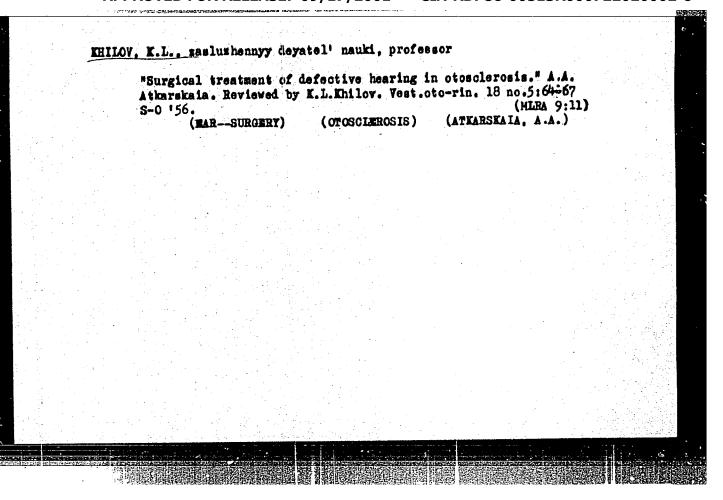


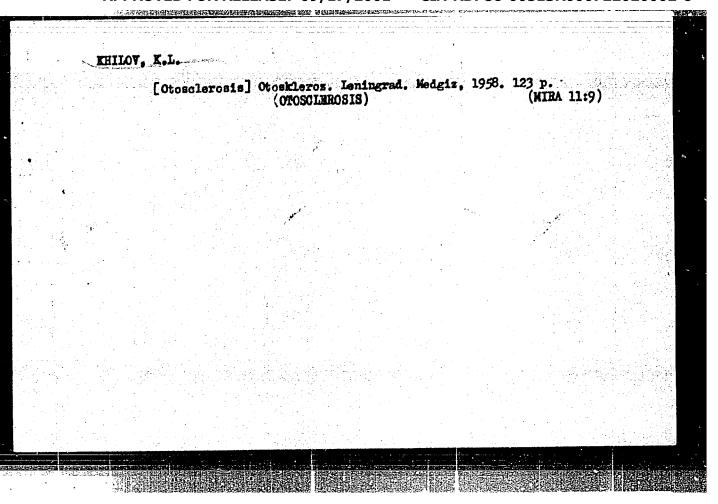


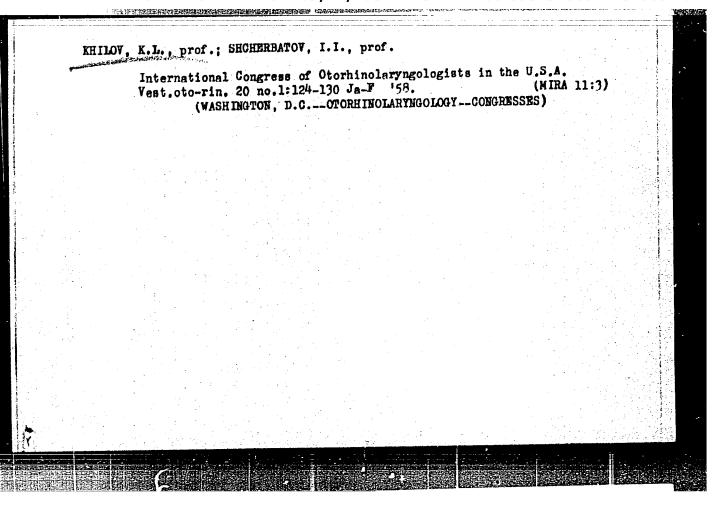
KHILOY, K.L., professor, zasluzhennyy doyatel nauki.

"Diseases of the ear, nose, and throat". B.S. Preobrazhenskii, IA.S.
Temkin, A.G. Likhachev. Reviewed by K.L. Khilov. Vest. oto-rin.
17 no.6:71-74 H-D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) (PREOBRAZHENSKII, B.S.)







KHILOV, K.L

AGGEYEV, P.K., prof.; ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.Ts., prof.; BASHENIN, V.A., prof.; BENENSON, M.Ye., doktor med.nauk; VYSHEGORODTSEVA, V.D., prof.; GESSEN, A.I., dotsent; GUTKIN, A.Ya., prof.; ZHDANOV, D.A., prof., laureat Stalinskoy premii; ZNAMENSKIY, V.F., prof.; KLIONSKIY, Ye.Ye., prof.; MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., prof.; MOSKVIN, I.A., prof.; MUCHNIK, L.S., kand.med.nauk; PITROV-HASLAKOV, M.A., prof.; HUBINOV, I.S., prof.; RYSS, S.M., prof.; SMIRNOV, A.V., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel nauki; TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., prof.; TROITSKAYA, A.D., prof.; UDINTSEV, G.N., prof.; UFLYAND, Yu.M., prof.; FEDOROV, V.K., prof.; KHILOV, K.L., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel nauki; VADKOVSKAYA, Yu.V., prof.; MARSHAK, M.S., prof.; PETROV, M.A., kand.med.nauk; POSTNIKOVA, V.M., kand.med.nauk; RAPOPORT, K.A., kand.med.nauk; ROZENTUL, M.A., prof.; YANKELEVICH, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Book on health] Kniga o zdorov'e. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. Medgiz, 1959. 446 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhanov, Udintsev). 2. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut (for all, except Vadkovskaya, Marshak, Petrov, Postnikova, Rapoport, Rozentul, Yankelevich, Lyudkovskaya).

(HYGIKNE)

KHILOV, K.L., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; YERMOLAYEV, V.C., prof.;

VOSKRESENSKIY, V.P., kand.med.nauk

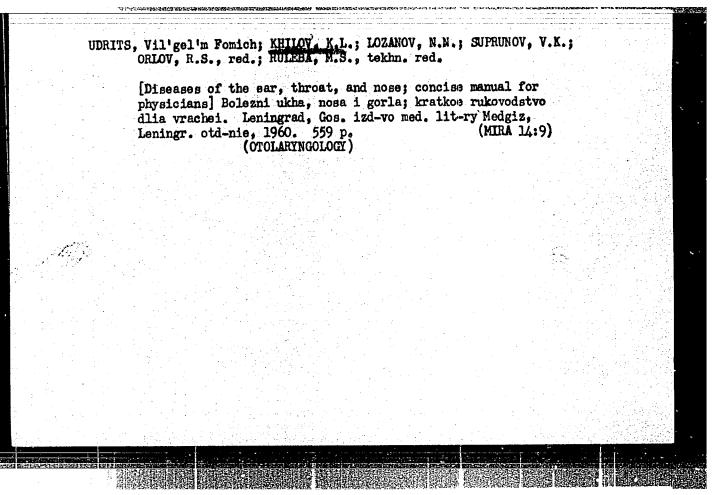
In memory of Professor Nikolai Aleksandrovich Pautov. Vest.
otorin. 21 no.;:114-115 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

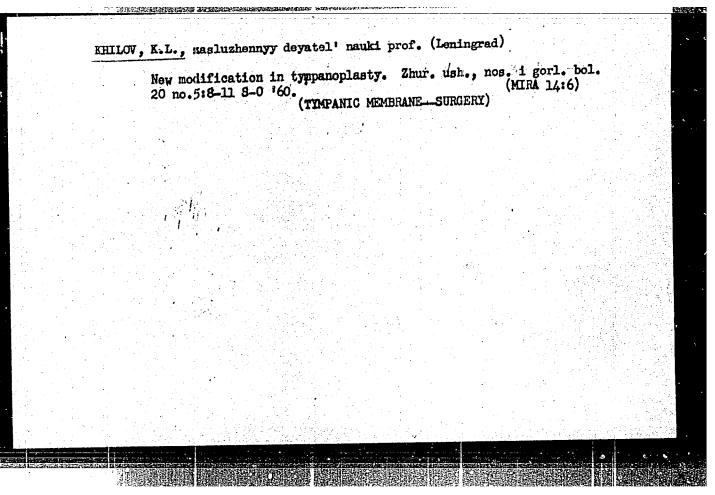
(OBITUARIES

Pautov, Nikolai A. (Aus))

LOPOTKO, I.A.; UNDRITS, V.F.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S.; KHILOY, K.L.; LIKHACHTV, A.G.; SENDUL'SKIY, I.Va.; MIL'SHTEYN, T.N.; GRINDERG, G.I.; ROMM, S.Z.

Basic problems in Soviet chrinolarynogology; on the 1960 worth, S.Z., plan for research in the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vest. otorin. 21 no.5:3-14 S-0'59. (MIRA 13:1) (OTOMHINOLARYNGOLOGY)





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。 一

KHILOV, K.L., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.; ZAKHAROVA, O.F.; RELOV, I.M.

Asymmetry of hearing in the prognosis of fenestration of the labyrinth th otoselerosis. Zhur. ush., hos. 1 gorl. bol. 20 no.6:49-53 k-D'66.

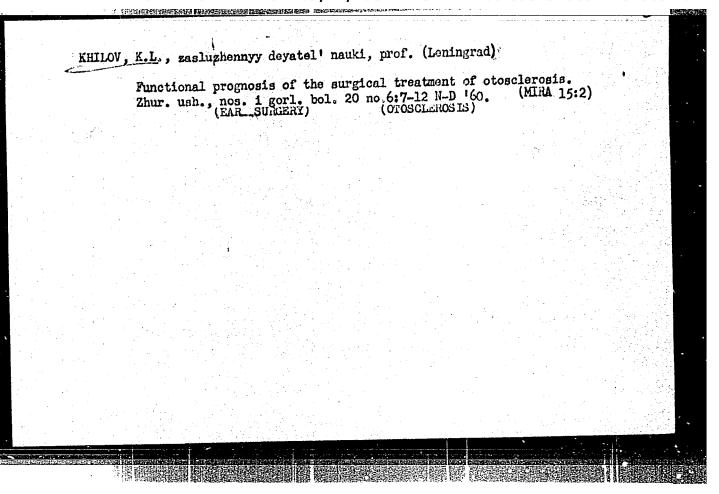
(MRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra bolesney ukha, gorla \(\) nesa Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena

Lening akademii imeni S.M.Kiroya

(LABYRINTH (KAR)_SURGERY)

(OTOSCLEROSIS)

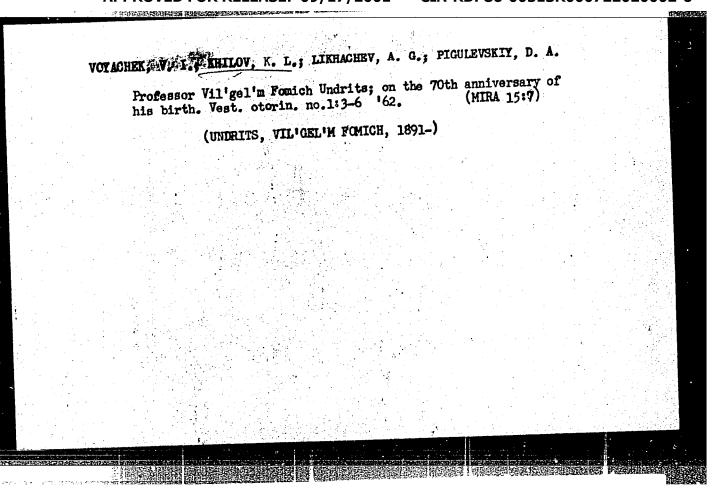


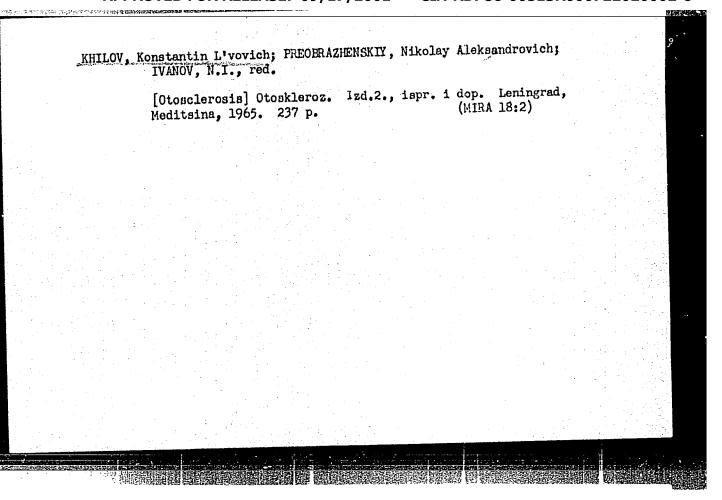
LOPOTRO, I.A.; UNDRITS, V.F.; PHEOBRAZHENSKIY, B.S.; KHILOV, K.L.;
SENDUL*SKIY, I.Ya.; LIEHACHEV, A.G.; MIL'SHTERN, T.N.;
GRINDERG, G.I.; ROMM, S.Z. (Leningrad - Moskvn)

Most important problems in Soviet otorhinolaryngology; on the research plan for the field of otorhinolaryngology during 1961-1962, according to the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
West.otorin. 22 no.5:3-24 S-0 *60. (MIRA 13:11)

(OTOLARYONOLOGY)

	V. S. LOVE, ON SERVICE EXCEPTION OF A CONTRACT OF SERVICE SERV	国际经验
	KHILOV K. L. KHILOFF, K. L.	
	"The problem of the functional prognosis after operation on the labyrinth in cases of otosclerosis."	
1	report submitted for the Seventh Intl. Congress of Otorhinolaryngology, Pamis, 23-29 July 1961	•
	지는 보는 경기에 가는 모든 그래에 발표한 보이고 하는데 보고 있는데 보이고 한다고 한다. 전로 그래면 하는 역을 하는 사람들은 보는데 하는데 하는데 보고 있는데 그리고 있는데 말했다.	
	Leningrad, USSR	
	보이 보는 문항을 보이고 되는 것 같은 경기에 이 이 전에 보고 되는 것 같은 것이 되는 것이라고 하는 데일 모습니다. 같은 것 같은 것이 되었는데, 이 회사를 가장 기본 경기를 가장 하는 것 같은 것이라고 있는데 이 기본 것 같은 것이다. 전혀	
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	요 이 보고 있는데 이 보고 있는데 함께 가장 되었다. 그는 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그	





L 43979-66 EWT(1)/FSS-2 ACC NR AP6029423 SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/008/0060/0062 AUTHOR: Khilov, K, L. (Professor); Kolosov, I. A. (Major, Medical corps); Lebedev, E V. I. (Lieutenant colonel, Medical corps); Chekirda, I. F. (Senior lieutenant, Medical corps) ORG: none TITLE: Changes in acceleration sensitivity thresholds under conditions of brief weightlessness SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 8, 1966, 60-62 TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, acceleration biologic effect, space physiology, human physiology, acceleration tolerance, vertibular training, vestibular analyzer ABSTRACT: A preliminary step of this investigation involved determining a trend in acceleration sensitivity shifts during brief weightlessness (parabolic flights). After determining the sensitivity of the vestibular analyzer, the following method of judging the sensitivity of the horizontal semicircular canals to angular accelerations was employed: A subject was fixed in a Barany chair with head inclined forward 30° and eyes closed. At first, the chair was rotated at a rate of 180° per 20 sec. If a sensation of rotation did not occur, the chair was then rotated through 360° for 20 and 15 sec with a 3-5 min interval. Only positive acceleration sensitivity thresholds were considered and stopping sensations were neglected. The chair was Card 1/3 UDC: 612.886-06:629.19

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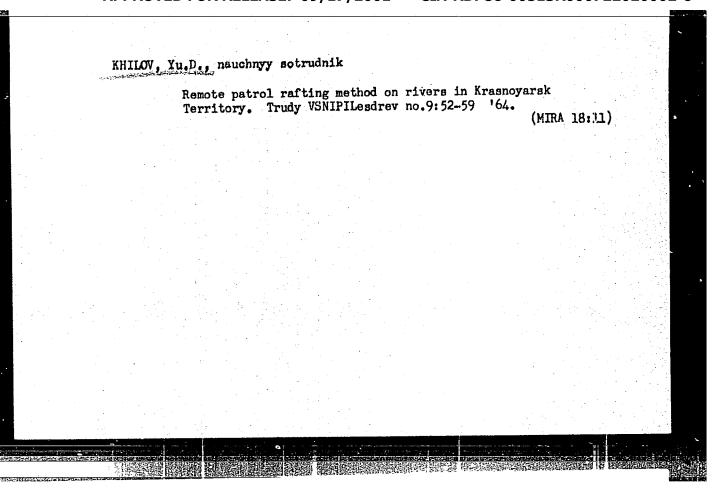
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ACC NR: AP6029423

rotated manually by a physician. In a few cases, electronystagmograms were recorded. When a subject sensed acceleration, he informed the physician who fixed the onset time with a stop watch. Background data were gathered during normal horizontal flight Rotation commenced 5 sec after the beginning of weightlessness. The duration of weightlessness periods was 24-26 sec. Before and after weightlessness, head-pelvis forces of 1.8 and 2.0 G lasting 10-12 sec were experienced. Eleven males aged 23-45 were studied and a total of 24 experiments were run. Of this number, three subjects were exposed to weightlessness once, five were exposed twice during a single flight, and six were exposed from two to six times in the course of 2-3flights. Analysis of the data from weightlessness runs revealed a shift in the threshold sensitivity of the horizontal semicircular canals to angular accelerations. In every case there was an increase in the duration of the rotational time necessary to obtain a threshold sensation which indicated decreased excitability of canal receptor formations. In 4 subjects, rotation sensation occurred at the 15th and 16th sec at a rate of 180° per 20 sec in horizontal flight; at the same rate during weightlessness no threshold sensation was observed. In one subject, a rate of 360° per 20 sec brought on a rotational sensation after 12 sec while during weightlessness no sensation occurred. In the remaining subjects, the time necessary to induce a manifestation of rotational sensation during weightlessness was increased by 3-11 sec compared to control data taken during horizontal flight. The average elapsed time necessary to evoke threshold rotational sensation increased by 1.7 compared with average background (horizontal flight) values. It was concluded that brief weightlessness following positive accelerations leads to an increase in acceleration sensitivity thresholds. These increases are apparently due to the elimination of the

Card 2/3

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 507/	nsory reactions of the semicircular canals [CD]	L 43979-66 ACC NR: AP6029423 activating influence of otoliths on senso
	RESS: 607/	SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRES
Card 3/3 ULR		Card 3/3 UCR



KHILOV, Yu.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Improving the original free floating drive on the rivers of Krasmoyarsk Territory. Trudy VSNIPILesdrev no.71 27-35 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy nauchng-issleodvatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut lesnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.

RITTER, K.K.; KHILOV, Yu.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Practices in introducing the remote patrol method for floating timber on the Oya River, Angara-Yenisey basin. Trudy VSNIPILesdrev no.5: 3-10 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii lesosplava Vostochno-Sibirskogo nauchnoissledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lesnoy i
derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti (for Ritter). 2. Laboratoriya
lesosplava Vostochno-Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i
proyektnogo instituta lesnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey
promyshlennosti (for Khilov).

(Oya River--Lumber--Transportation)

ACC NR. AP6027246

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/008/1528/1530

AUTHOR: Pashin, Yu. N.; Khilov, Yu. K.; Etkin, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Noise in semiconductor diodes under pulsed conditions

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 8, 1528-1530

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor diode, diode noise, SHF

ABSTRACT: An excess (over thermal) noise radiation was discovered during an experimental investigation of the intrinsic noise of diodes operating under pulsed conditions in the SHF band. A negative square pulse (10--20-nsec rise time) was applied to a forward-biased diode. It was found that the excess noise radiation depend on the switching-pulse amplitude, pulse-rise time, diode-base thickness, and frequency. The cause of this excess noise is seen in a short-time avalanche occurring in the diode, a sort of "dynamic breakdown". This explanation of the excess-noise nature is detailed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 10Nov65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: CO2

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.382.2.018.756

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18(5)

SOV/128-59-10-6/24

AUTHORS:

Voronova, N.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Belyy, N.I., and

Khil'shleyn, Yu.N., Engineers

TITLE:

The Use of Oxygen During the Melting of Roll Cast Iron in Rever-

berating Furnaces

PERIODICAL:

Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors present a report on the use of oxygen during the melting of roll cast iron. The melting of cast iron for the casting of chilled sheet rolls and rigid rolls is done in reverberating furnaces. The cast iron, containing 2.8-3.0% C and 0.4-0.5% Si, is treated with magnesium after leaving the furnace. If the melted metal contains 1.0-1.2% Si, the duration of the desiliconizing period in the reverberating furnace amounts to 2-3 hours. More effective for the desiliconizing of cast iron is the use of technically pure oxygen. Reverberating furnaces with a melting charge of 30 tons work on the hard charge with an addition of 5-7 tons of hot cupola metal. The temperature of the metal, when it leaves the furnace is 1,430° C. Oxygen is lead in with a pressure of 12-15 attl through a fire resistant pipe, 100-150 mm of which are

Card 1/2

SOV/128-59-10-6/24

The Use of Oxygen During the Melting of Roll Cast Iron in Reverberating Furnaces

submerged into the metal, with an angle of 30° (Fig.1). Different materials for the change part of the pipe were tested during research. There were three types of graphite pipes, magnesium reinforced tuyeres and tuyeres of two different types of chamot. The magnesium reinforced tuyeres proved to be the most simple and the most accessible ones for the production. Table 1 shows the change of the chemical qualities and the slag, according to the data of several fusions. Table 2 gives the data for the change of the slag quantity during the melting process of fusion Nr 2. The percentage of CaO in the slag is adduced, as well as the slag weight in kg. Table 3 gives data concerning the change of oxygen percentage in the metal during the melting process. At present time all the furnaces at the Dnepropetrovsk chugunc-val'tsedelatel'nyy zavod (Dnepropetrovsk Cast Iron Roll Factory) work with oxygen. There are 1 diagram, 3 graphs and 7 tables.

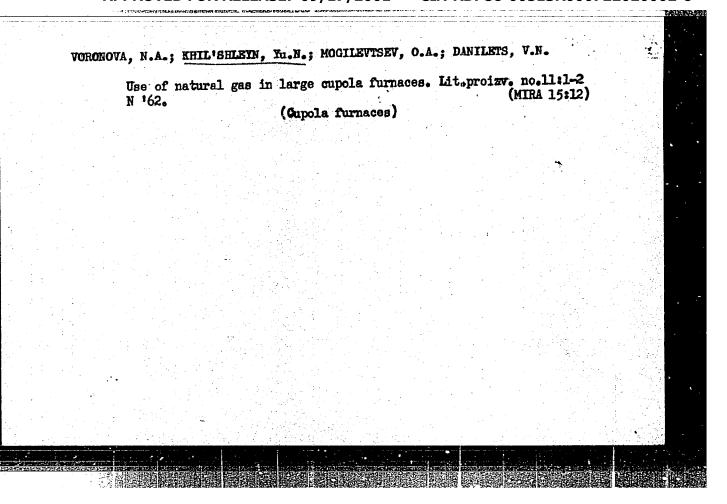
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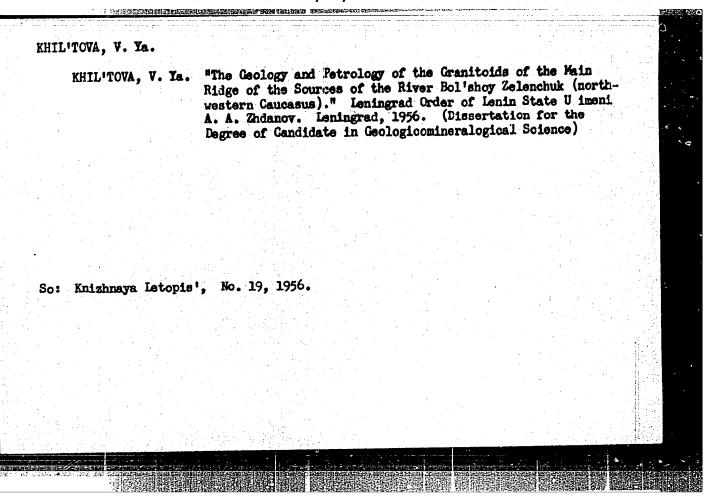
VORONOVA, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHIL'SHLEYN, Yu.N., inzh.

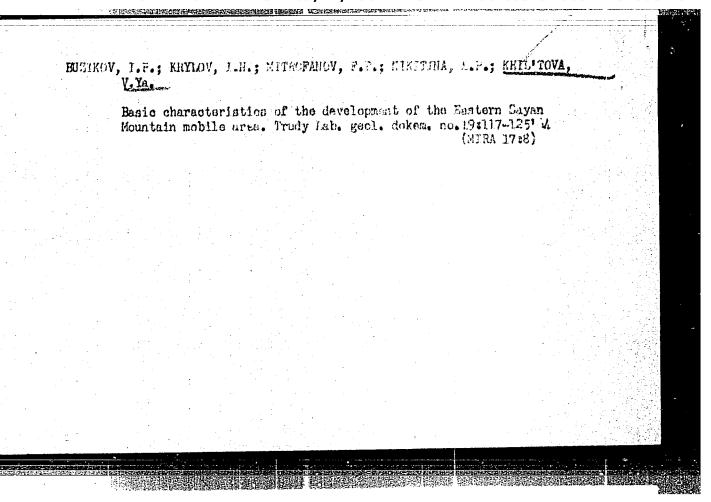
Top blowing of east iron by oxygen in reverberatory furnaces.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:65-70 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR.
(Oast iron-Metallurgy)

KHIL'SH	LEYN, Yu. N					. · ·	٠				-
The second secon	Smelting	cast i	ron in co	oke-gas	cupolas.	Gaz. de	elo no.	3:30-33 (MIRA 17	:8)		
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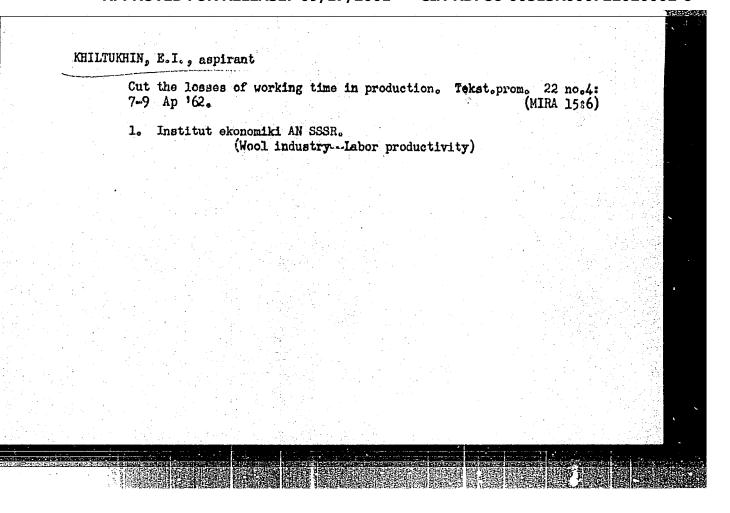




NIKITINA, L.P.; KHILITOVA, V.Ya.; MYTROFANOV, P.P.; FEYLOV, I.N.

Kejuvenation in the different ages of the Pre-Combrian rocks in the Epstern Sayan Mountains. Trudy Lab. geol. inches. no.19: 219-223 *64.

(MIRA 17:3)



DZEVANSKIY, Yu.K.; DODIN, A.L.; KONIKOV, A.Z.; KRASNYY, L.I.;

MAN'KOVSKIY, V.K.; MOSHKIN, V.N.; LYATSKIY, V.B.;

NIKOL'SKAYA, I.P.; SALOP, L.I.; SALUN, S.A.; RABKIN,

M.I.; RAVICH, M.G.; POSPELOV, A.G.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A.;

IL'IN, A.V.; BUZIKOV, I.P.; MASLENNIKOV, V.A.; NEYELOV,

A.N.; NIKITINA, L.P.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.[deceased]; OBRUCHEV,

S.V.; SAVEL'YEV, A.A.; SEDOVA, I.S.; SUDOVIKOV, N.G.;

KHLL'TOVA, V.Ya.; NAGIBINA, M.S.; SHEYNMANN, YL.M.;

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, YU.A.; EORUKAYEV, R.A.;

LXAPICHEV, G.F.; NALIVKIN, D.V., glav. red.; VERESHCHAGIN,

V.N., zam. glav. red.; MENNER, V.V., zam. glav. red.;

OVECIKIN, N.K., zam. glav. red.[deceased]; SOKOLOV, B.S.,

red.; SHANTSER, Ye.V., red.; MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.;

CHUGAYEVA, M.N., red.; GROSSCEYM, V.A., red.; KELLER, B.M.,

red.; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; KOROEKOV, M.A., red.;

KRASNOV, I.I., red.; KRYMCOL'TS, T.Ya., red.; LIBROVICH,

L.S., red.; LIKHAREV, B.K., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.;

NIKIFOROVA, O.I., red.; POLKANOV, A.A., red.[daceased];

REGRATEN, V.P., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., red.;

CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.; SHATSKIY, N.S., red.[deceased];

EEERZIN, A.G., red.; SMIRNOVA, Z.A., red.[daceased];

EEERZIN, A.G., red.; SMIRNOVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; GUROVA,

O.A., tekhn. red.

[Stratigraphy of the U.S.S. R. in fourteen volumes. Lower

Pre-Cambrian] Stratigrafiia SSSR v chetyrnadtsati tomakh.

Nizhnii Dokembrii. Moskva; Goš. nauchno-tekhn, izd-%c lit-ry po geologii i

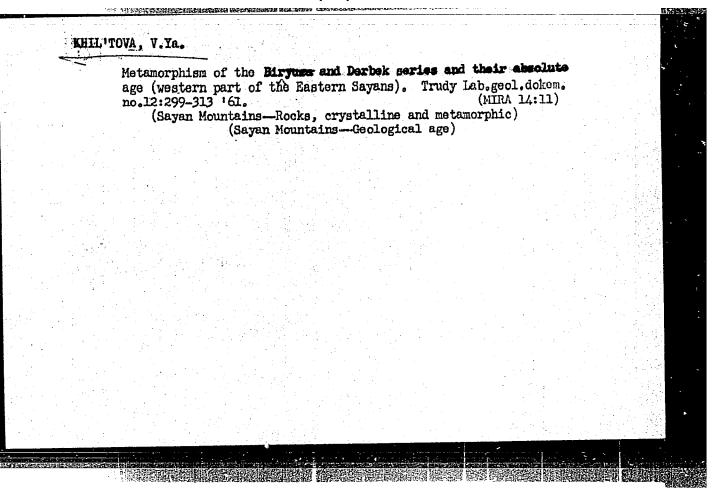
okhrane nedr. Pt. 1 (Asiatic part of the USSR) 1963. 396p.

LIKHANOV, B.N.; KHAUSTOVA, M.N.; YEROKHINA, A.A.; MARKOV, F.G.; SPIZHARSKIY, T.N.; DODIN, A.L.; KHIL'TOVA, V.Ya.; CHEREFNIN, L.M.; GROMOV, L.V., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk; SHCHERBACHEV, V.D.; SHUTYY, M.Ye.; NEM-CHINOV, V.S., akad., red.; NEKRASOV, N.N., red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., red.; ZUBKOV, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KAVUN, T.K., red. izd-va; SUSHKO-VA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Natural conditions of Krasnoyarsk Territory] Prirodnye usloviia Krasnoiarskogo kraia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 248 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Krasnovarskaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya. 2. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Likhanov, Khaustova). 3. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR (for Yerokhina). 4. Nauchmo-issledovatel skiy institut geologii Arktiki Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Markov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Spizharskiy, Dodin). 6. Laboratoriya geologii dokembriya AN SSSR (for Khil'tova). 7. Krasnovarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut Ministerstva prosveshcheniya RSFSR (for Cherepnin). 8. Sovet po izucheniya proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Prezidiume AN SSSR 'for Gromov, Likhanov, Knaustova, Yerokhina, Shcherbachev, Shutyy). 9. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nekrasov, Pustovalov)

(Krasnoyarsk Territory-Natural history)



ACC NR: AR7000857

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/E011/E011

AUTHOR: Ivashchenko, Yu. N.; Yeremenko, V. N.; Bogatyrenko, B. B.; Khilya, G. P.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of free surface energy of liquid magnesium

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E91

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poverkhnostn, yavleniya v rasplavakh i voznikayushchikh iz nikh tverd, fazakh. Nal'chik, 1965, 281-286

TOPIC TAGS: temperature dependence, free energy, liquid helium, surface tension, magnesium/MG-1 magnesium

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of the surface tension (σ) of MG-1 magnesium (99.91%-pure) by the lying-drop method in a purified helium medium. The results fulfill the equation $\sigma_r = 588.4 \pm 1.2 - 0.182 \pm 0.001$ (t - 650). The critical temperature is evaluated as 3860 \pm 100C. A comparison is made of the results of previous determinations and it is shown that the most probable value of σ at 700C is 580 mj/cm². A. Vertman. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

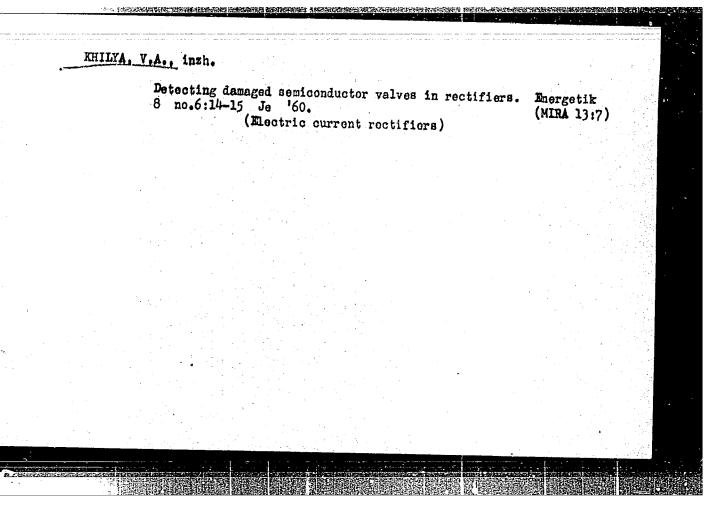
SUB CODE: 20/

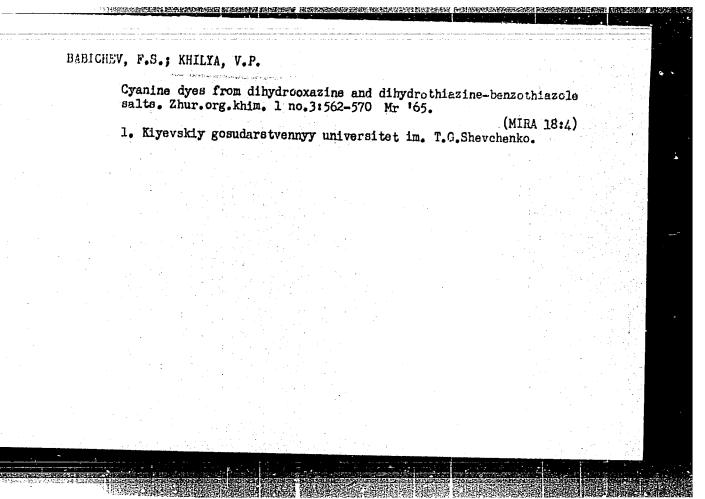
Card 1/1

KHILYAL', M.I., student

Determining the orientation of a general position region illustrated by a point on Mohr's circular diagram. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 10:25-29 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted October 7, 1964.



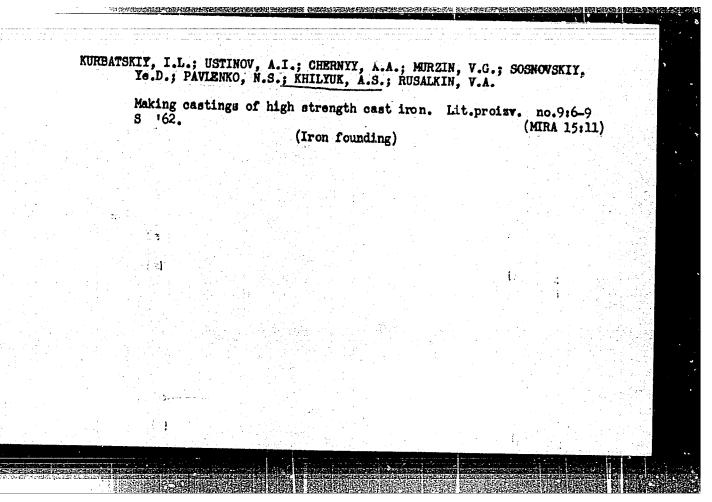


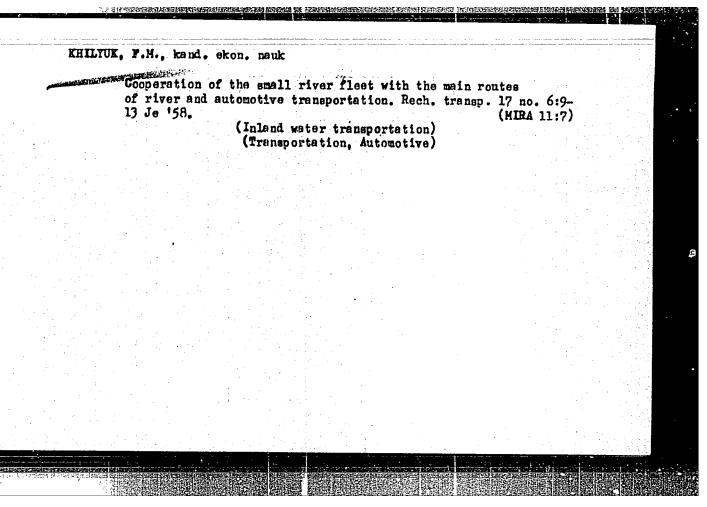
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: U9/11//2001 CIA-RDP00-00313R0001/22020									
KHILYA	AN, P.I., inzh. po noru	cirovaniyu							
	Mechanical filling o	of clay mixers. M	eftianik 7 no.7:24	4 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)					
	 Nadvornyanskaya (Mixing mac 	kontora razvedochr hinery)	nogo bureniya. (Clay)						
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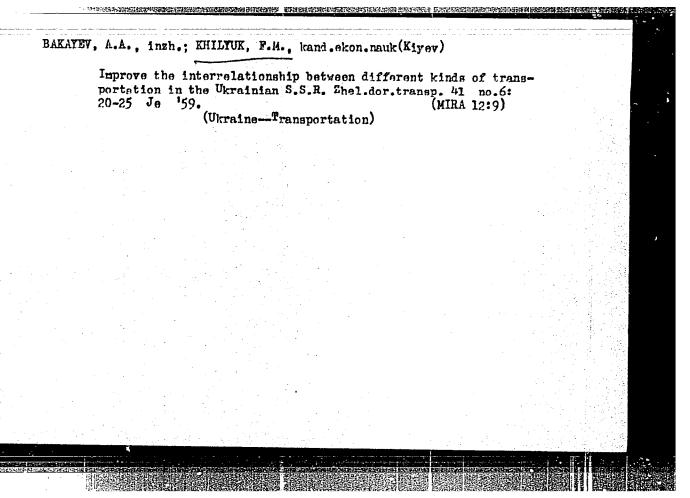
MARIYENBAKH, L.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; CHERNYY, A.A., inzh.; GRACHEV, V.A. inzh.; KURBATSKIY, I.L., inzh.; PAVIENKO, N.S., inzh.; KHILYUK, A.S., inzh.

Gas-fired cupola furnace. Lit. proizv. no.1:12-13 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)







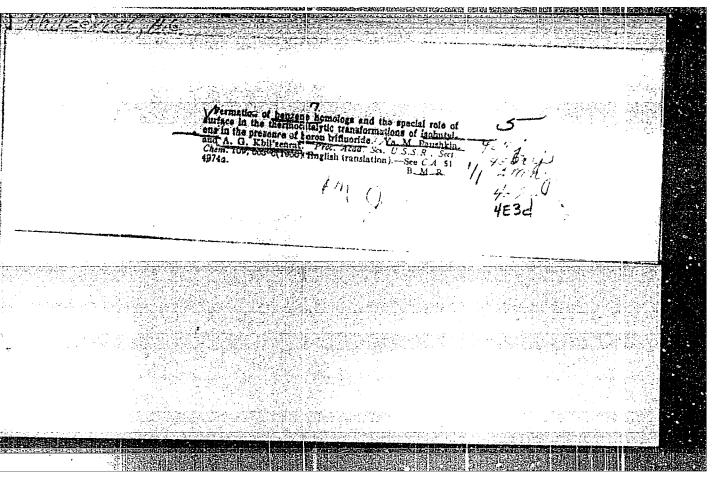
KHILYUK, M. A.

Dissertation: "Geography of the Agriculture of the Kirovogradskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR."
Cand Geog Sci, Kiev State U, Kiev, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya, Geografiya, Moscow,
SO: SUM No. 356, 25 Jan 1955

KHILZENRAT, A. G., Grad Stud

Dissertation: "A Study of the Conversion of Isobutylene at Temperatures of 20-5000° in the Presence of Boron Fluoride on Various Carriers." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician I. M. Academician I. M. Gubkin, 29 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 21 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954



KHIL ZENRAT, A.C.

USSR/Kinetics - Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18640

Author : Ya.M. Paushkin, A.G. Khil'zenrat.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR.

Title : Formation of Benzene Homologues and Special Part of Surfa-

ce in Thermo-Cetalytic Transformations of Isobutylene in

Presence of Boron Fluoride.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 5, 958-961

Abstract : Studied were the catalytic transformation of isobutylene

in rresence of boron fluoride adsorbed on activated carbon BA. (I), on Al₂O₃ (XI), on silicagel (III) or on an alumosilicate (IV) in a flowing system at 100 to 500° and a volumetric speed of 60 to 65 hours-1. Mainly the polymerization of ChHg together with the formation of 15 to 20% saturated products in presence of II, III and IV was observed at 100 to 200°. The reaction did not proceed at

4000 in presence of I, but in presence of II the

Card 1/2 - 284 -

KHIMACH, M. A.

"Experimental Investigation of the Thawing of Spherical Ice Particles". Tr. Gl. Geofiz. Observ., No 47, pp 44-48, 1954.

Thawing of ice particles in the atmosphere is due to four processes:
(1) heat transfer from air, (2) condensation of water vapor onto the aurface of the particles, (3) transmission of heat from cloud droplets with which the ice particles, coagulate, and (4) radiation.

The experiments on the investigation of the thawing of spherical ice particles were carried out in a fog chamber with the help of a bench aero-dynamic tube.

The results found indicate that the main significant factor for thaw is theat transfer from air and release of latent heat of condensation. (RZhMekh, No 10, 1955)

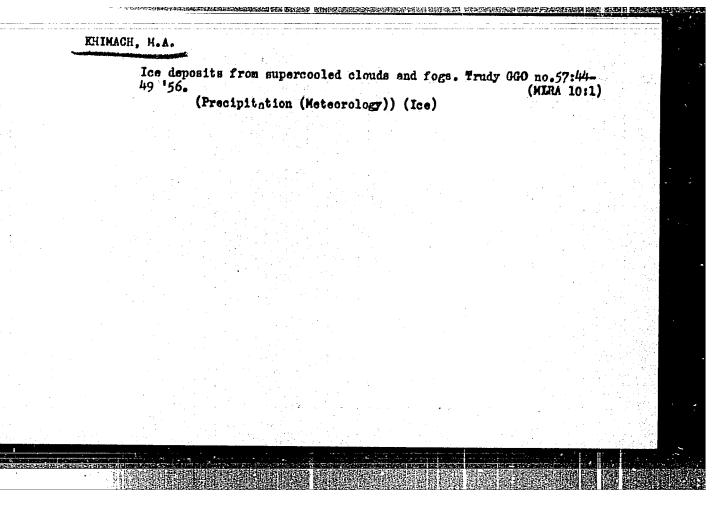
SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

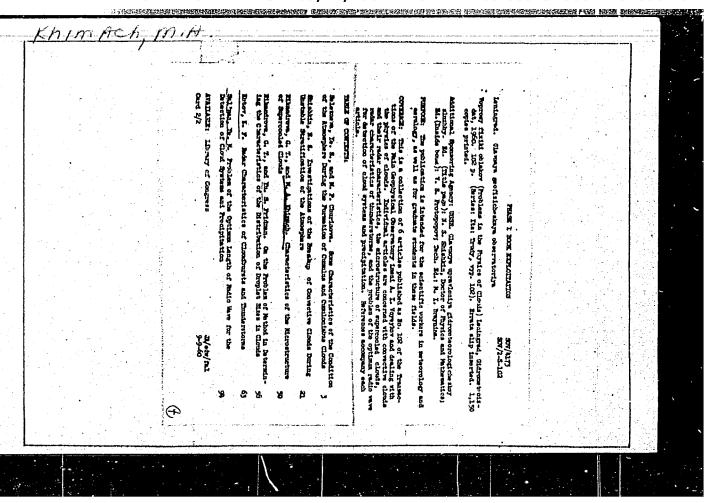
KHIMACH, M. A. and SHISHKIN, N. S.

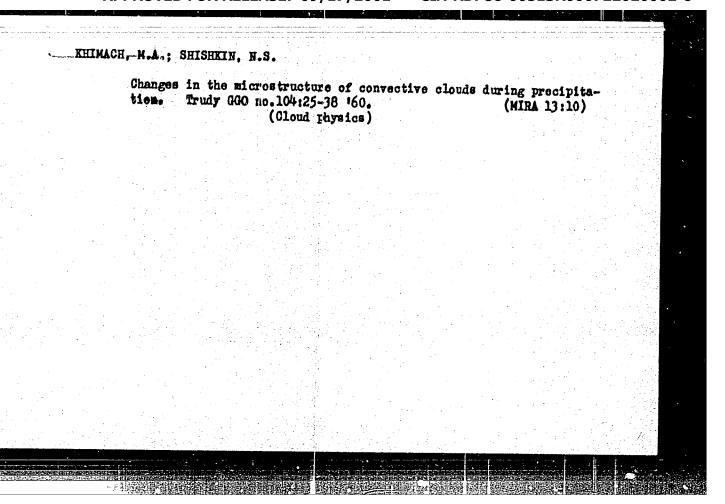
"Precipitation From Purely Aqueous Clouds in the Region of Leningrad". Trudy Gl. geofiz. observ., No 47, pp 53-56, 1954.

Data of two flights in the region of Leningrad in May August of 1952 for the study of aqueous clouds that gave intense rains is given. Investigations of the cloud systems of thermal fronts indicated according to the temperature distribution the absence of ice crystals. Other investigations of a cloud system of cold fronts also confirmed the possibility of the fall-out of sufficiently intense precipitation from purely aqueous clouds. The size if the rain drops near the earth reached 0.7-0.9 mm in the case of rain intensity of the order of 0.6 mm/hr. Additional investigation of Ns In January 1950 confirms the possibility of fall-out of precipitaion of the liquid phase in winter. (RZhGeol, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956







BASHKIROVA, G.M.; KHIMACH, M.A.; SHVARTS, V.T.; SHISHKIN, N.S.

How to bring about winter precipitation by means of Italian hail-preventing rockets. Trudy GGO no.126;3-7 '62. (MIRA 15:7) (Snow) (Weather control)

GROMOVA, T.N.; KRASIKOV, P.N.; LENSHIN, V.T.; NIKANDROVA, G.T.; KHIMACH, M.A.; SHISHKIN, N.S.

Experiments in subjecting supercooled clouds to the action of aquoous solutions of lead iodide. Trudy GGO no.126:16-21
162. (MIRA 15:7)

(Weather control) (Lead iodide)

43061 \$/531/62/000/126/002/004 I053/I 253

3,5910 AUTHORS:

Gromova, T.N., Krasikov, P.N., Lenshin, V.T., Nikandrova,

G.T., Khimach, M.A., Shishkin, N.S.

TITLE:

Experiments on the application of PbI2 in water solution

to supercooled clouds

SOURCE:

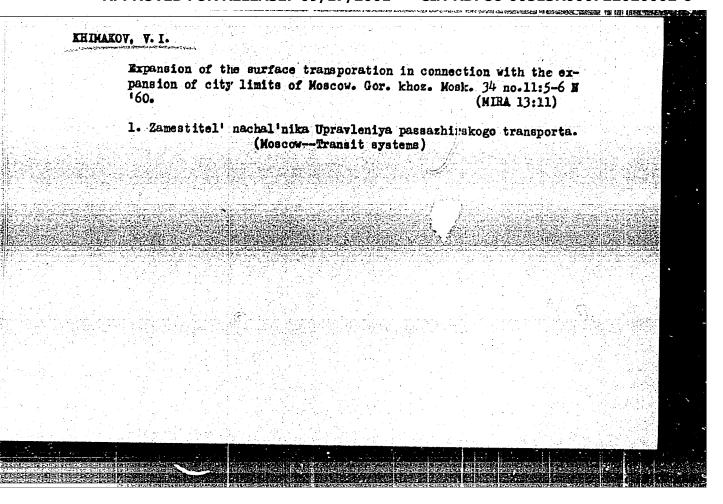
Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy.

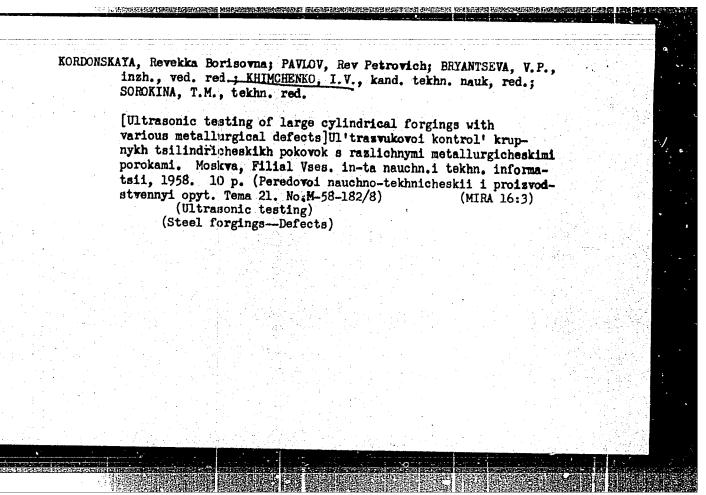
no. 126, 1962. Voprosy fiziki oblakov i aktivnykh

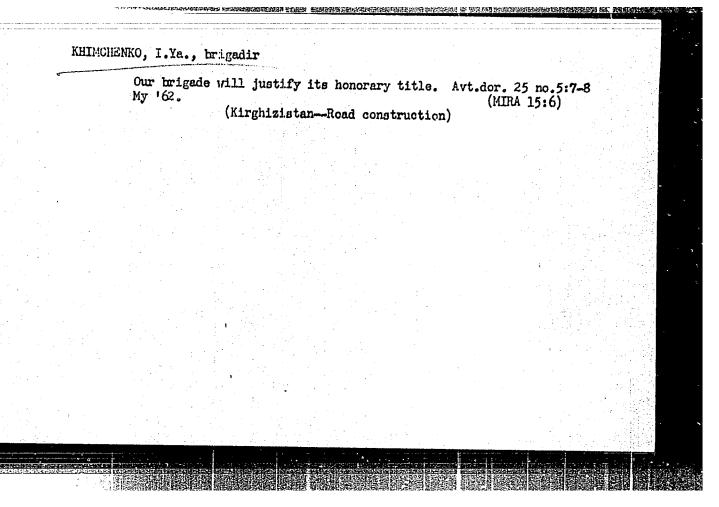
vozdystviy, 10-21

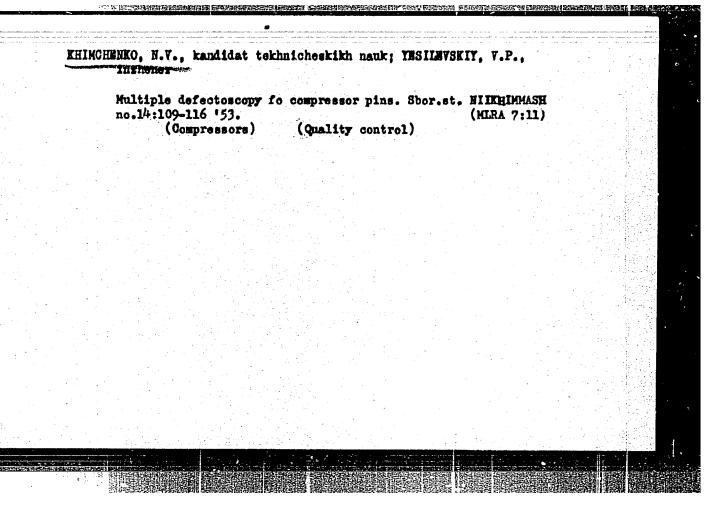
TEXT: Clouds or mists are treated with a combustible water solution of PhI₂ sprayed out of an air-plane at a pressure of 3-4 atmosphere through sprayers comprising 32 nozzles 1.2 mm in diameter. The effect has been observed from an altitude of 0.5-1.0 km over the upper cloud limit. In cumulus clouds with a vertical capacity of 2 km and over, precipitations have been obtained below -7°C. Compact strate-cumulus clouds with a capacity of 200-460 m were dissipated below -15°C. At -29°C, both the PbI₂ solution and the water itself produce cloud dissipation. There is 1 table.

Card 1/1

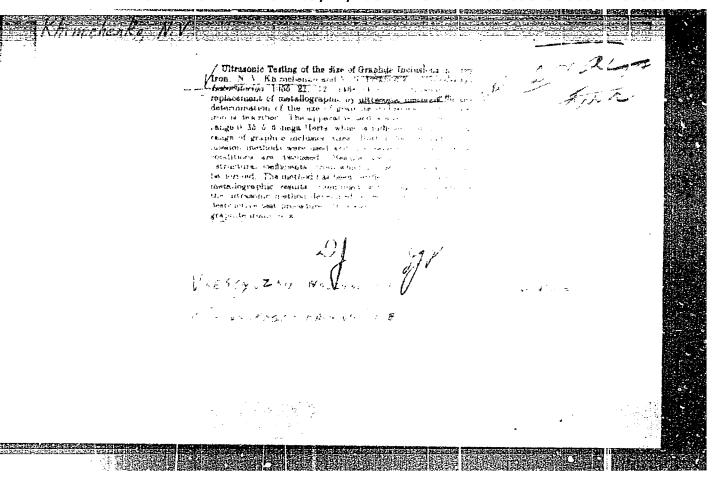


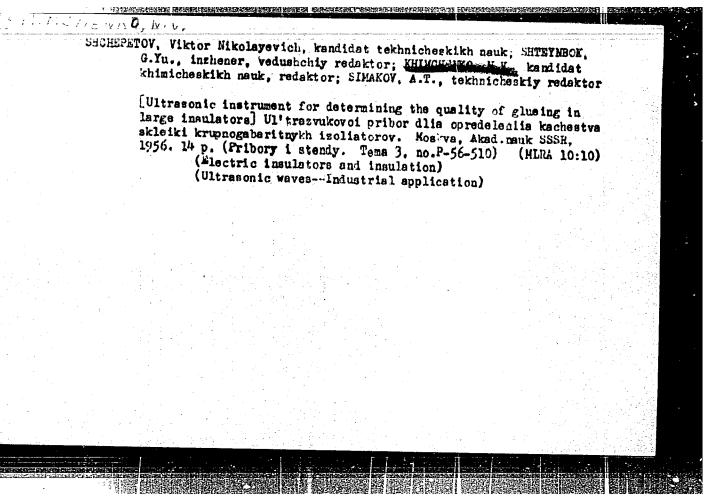






AKULOV,	H.S.,		KHINCHENKO, I	and the same of th				
	acidic	Bubstances	. Shor.st. NI	IKHIMASH no.	.14:117-1	23 153. (HIRA		
* .	1. Dey	stvitel'nyy (SteelCo	chien Akademi	li nauk BSSR (Cast iron		Lov)		





TITARENKO, Ivan Ivanovich; YMICHIN, Pavel Mikhaylovich; IMALITSOV, A.N., glavnyy redaktor; KHIMCHENKO, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor

[Powerful sharp-focus X-ray tube with rotating anode. Magnetic scales for determining ferrite in austenite ateel] Moshchneia ostrofokusnaia rentgenovekeia trubka s vrashchaiushchimela anodom. Magnitnye vesy dlia opredeleniia ferrite v austenitnykh staliakh. Tema 3, no. P-56-451. Moskva, 1956. 17 p. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya napk SSSR. Institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii.

(X rays--Apparatus and supplies) (Ferrite(Steel constituent))

BIOKHIM, Mikhail Arnol'dovich, doktor fisiko-matematicheskikh nauk; EHIMIGHEMO.

Is Ja. Landidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; redaktor; UPAL'ISOV, A.N., glavnyy
redaktor; SHTEIBOK, G.Yu., inshener, vedushchiy redaktor.

[I-ray spectrum apparatus] Rentgeno-spektral'naia apparatura. Tema 3,
no. P-56-453. Moskva, Akad.nauk SSSR, 1956, 28 p. (MIRA 10:5)

(I-ray spectroscopy)

LOZINSKIY, Mikhail Grigor yevich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHFEYEBOK,
G.Ju., inshener, vedushchiy redsktor; EHIMCHEMEO, E.V., kandidat
khimicheskikh nauk, redsktor

[New apparatus for studying microstructure and properties of metals
and alloys at high temperatures] Novye pribory dlia iseledovanita
mikrostruktury i svoistv metalloy i splavov pri vysokikh temperaturakh, Tema 3, no.P-56-425. Moskva, Gostekhnika SSSR, 1956. 49 p.

(Metals at high temperature)

(Metallography)

(Metallography)

AID P - 5207

Bubject

: USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2

Pub. 107-a - 6/13

Authors

: Khimchenko, N. V., Kand. of Tech. Sci., and V. P.

Yeslievskiy, Eng. (Niikhimmash)

Title

: Ultrasonic control of welded seams

Periodical

: Svar. proizv., 7, 18-22, J1 1956

Abstract

: The authors present this method of inspection of welded seams as the most effective for detection of inner microscopic defects because the ultrasonic waves penetrate into metal deeper than X-rays or even Gamma-rays. They describe the technique of detection and the equipment used in ultrasonic control. Four photos, 2 tables, 8 drawings and

1 graph.

Institutions:

Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute; Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine-Building (NIIKHIMMASh); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Aviation

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722020002

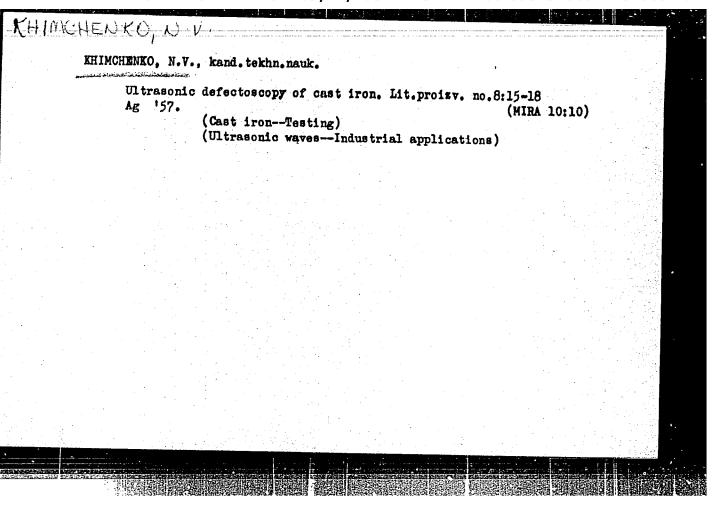
AID P - 5207

Svar. proizv., 7, 18-22, J1 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 107-a - 6/13

Materials (VIAM), Moscow Higher Technical School (MVTU) im. Bauman, and the Scientific Research Institute of Bridges (NII mostov).

Submitted : No date



AUTHORS: of Technical Sciences Khimohenko, N.

Yesilevskiy,

TITLE:

Application of Ultrasonic Calipers Under Industrial Conditions

(Primeneniye ulitrazvukovykh tolshchinomerov v

promyshlennykh usloviyakh).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost, 1957, Nr 8, pp. 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The devices used for the ultra sonic thickness gauging: the defectoscope Y.K -7 and the thickness gauge Y3T -3 (both devices are constructed by TsNIITmash) are described and their applications in the industry are shown. Both are based upon the ultra sonic impulse oscillations with a frequency of 2,5 mc and give the possibility of measuring flat and cylindrical products with a thickness of 8-10 mm up to 2 m. For thinner parts the thickness gauges of the resonance type are used. The measuring preciseness amounts to 2,0 - 2,5% at neatly worked surfaces and to -5% at unworked (rolled stock). The ultra sonic thickness gauge and the defectoscope are fitted with an ultra sonic time normal (standard). The time normal consists of a piezo element, a cylinder, a piston, and a scale. The cylinder is filled with liquid. The working principle of the devices is the following: a high-frequency

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Application of Ultrasonic Calipers Under Industrial Conditions 64-8-9/19

generator generates short high-frequency alternating voltage impulses which excite the piezoelectric plates of the sender and of the time normal which on their part transform these oscillations into elastic oscillations of the same frequency. With the emission of the initial impulse into the product the contrôle generator which controls the ray of the electronbeam tube begins to work. The impulses are reflected at the "bottom" of the product and are again transformed into electric oscillations by the piezoplate. The latter are intensified in implifier and reach after the detection the verticaldeflecting plates of the electron-beam tube. In this case a "peak" occurs on the screen of the tube (as the result of the deviation of the electron ray). Simultaneously the "peak" produced by the reflexion of the ultra sonic from the piston of the time normal is observed. The position of this "peak" on the screen depends on the position of the piston. The latter can be determined by means of the scale (in millimeters or microseconds). In changing the position of the piston both peaks can be brought to agreeing and the thickness of the product in millimeters can be read at the device scale or the time of the ultra sonic passage in the metal in microseconds. Both devices have a scale graduation which is adjusted to

Card 2/4

Application of Ul trasonic Calipers Under Industrial Conditions 64-8-9/19

steel products. In the case of other materials the measuring result has to be multiplied with a coefficient K. The measuring is obtained from the formula $S = V\tau$ mm, V is the velocity with which the ultra sonic propagates in the commaterial in question in mm/ μ see and τ is the reading of the device. In the case of tubes applies the formula

$$y = R - \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}},$$

R is the radius of the tube or of the fitting and a is the width of the measuring place. The real thickness of the product is computed from

S = x + y, x is the reading of the thickness

gauge in mm.

Some examples for the application of the devices in the industry are given. In the measuring of elements of the Flansch compounds the fact is important that the measuring is possible without a dismounting. Also the possibility of measuring double knees of rifflet tubes of heating furnaces is of great practical importance.

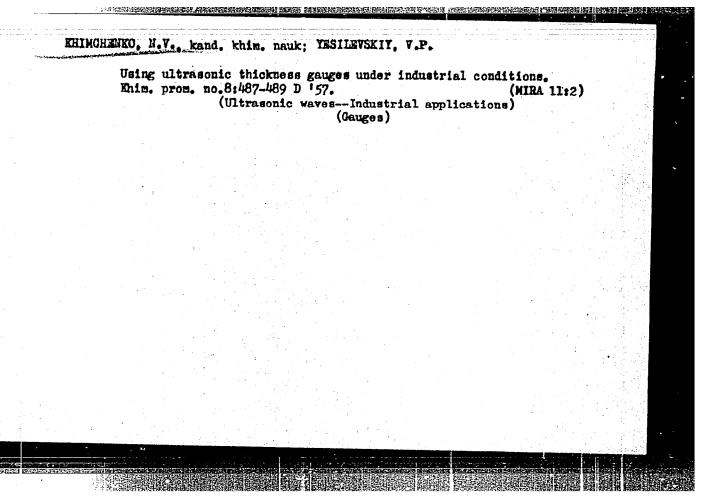
Card 3/4

Application of Ultrasonic Calipers Under Industrial Conditions 64-8-9/19

There are 6 figures, 3 tables.

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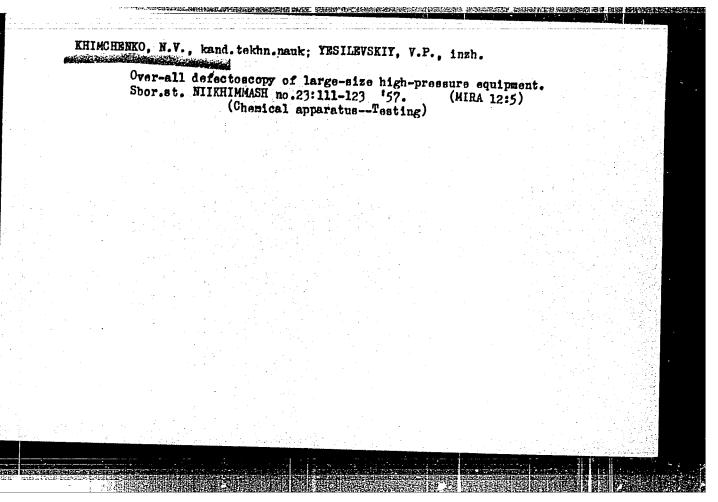
Card 4/4



EHIMCHENKO, N.V.; YESILEVSKIY, V.P.; TSECHAL', V.A.

Ultrasonic defectoscopy of welded joints made by automatic welding with flux; Aytom, syar, 10 no,2:70-78 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya i Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im, Ye.O. Patona Akademii nauk USSR. (Electric welding-Quality control) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)



67981 24.1800 507/112-59-21-45028 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 21, p 193 (USSR) AUTHORS: Khimchenko. N.V. Yesilevskiy. TITLE: Ultrasonic Thickness Measurement PERIODICAL: Sb. statey. Vses. n-i. i konstrukt. in-ta khim. mashinostr., 1957, Nr 23, pp 124-133 ABSTRACT: An experience in the use of ultrasonic thickness gauges and flaw detectors, supplied with an ultrasonic time standard for checking the thickness of parts and units of oil and chemical equipment is described. A brief characteristic of the ultrasonic thickness gauge UZT-3 and of the ultrasonic flaw detector UZD-7 designed by TSNIIT Mash is given: the principle of operation of the ultrasonic time standard is investigated. A correction to the measurement data for a decrease in thickness of cylindric pieces (pipes, columns) in the place of checking, on account of a flat platform for a piezo-feeler, is considered. An analysis of the results of measurements of the wall thickness by means of ultrasonic instruments is given for Card 1/2 casings of high pressure apparatuses, elements of flange connections,

SOV/137-59-4-8899 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 221 - 222 (USSR) AUTHOR: Khimchenko, N.V. TITLE: A Color Control Method PERIODICAL: Sb. statey, Vses. n.-1. 1 konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., 1957, Vol 23, pp 134 - 138 ABSTRACT: The author developed an advanced technology of controlling surface defects of work pieces by the color method. On the surface of parts 4 - 5 layers of a colored liquid are applied; the liquid consists of 80% kerosene, 15% transformer oil, 5% turpentine and 10 g "Sudan 3" color. Under the effect of capillary forces the liquid penetrates into the defects of the work piece. After 10 to 15 minutes the surface of the parts is washed with 5% aqueous solution of soda ash and rubbed. A thin layer of kaolin, suspended in water (600 - 700 g/l of water), is then applied with the use of a pulverizer. After drying the color coming out of the defects dyes the kaolin red which is well noticeable against the white background. The parts are checked twice, 1:e, 3 - 5 minutes and 20 - 30 minutes after drying. During the first control Card 1/2

A Color Control Method

80V/137-59-4-8899

large defects such as cracks and their configuration are identified; the second control serves to determine smaller defects. The sensitivity of the method is not below that of the luminescent and approached that of the magnetic method. Cracks of 0.03 - 0.04 mm depth and 0.01 mm opening can be well detected. It is stressed that in Al weld-joint control the color method yields more objective results than etching of the polished surface with NaOH solution. The method was successfully tested under industrial conditions.

Yu.L.

Card 2/2

Khimchenko, N.V.

AUTHOR:

Khimchenko, N.V.

32-7-12/49

TITLE:

The Color Method in Defectoscopy (Tsvetnoy metod defektoskopii)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 7, pp. 803-806 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the determination of defects on the surface of products made of ferromagnetic substances the magnet-defectoscopy method is used. For non-magnetic substances magnetic luminescent and color methods are used. The latter consists of the following. The surface of the substance to be examined is covered with a layer of a colored liquid (80 % petroleum, 15 % transforer oil, 5 % turpentine). This is repeated 3 to 4 times and every time the layer is left upon the surface for 10 to 15 minutes. Then the surface is washed with 5 % calcium soda; it is left to dry; then it is covered with a thin layer of caolin. After a complete drying of this caolin layer in warm air, the caolin layer assumes a red color showing the configurations of the defects. A comparison between the color method, the luminescent method, and the magnetic method shows that all three are highly sensitive and therefore can be used as a countercheck. The color method is used for the control of autogeneous welding and is preferred to the method of sodium oxide etching. Therefore it was concluded that the adaption of the color method in the examination of non-magnetic materials, autogeneous welding,

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The Color Method in Defectoscopy.

32-7-12/49

of stainless steel, aluminum, and others is most recommendable.

All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of ASSOCIATION:

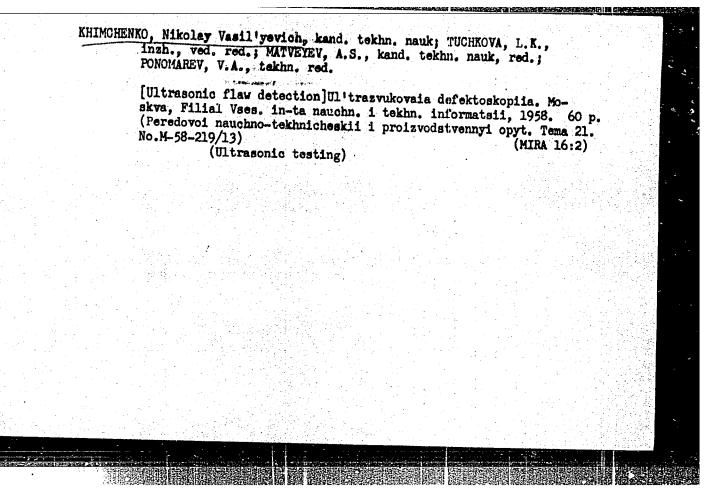
Chemical Machinery and Engineering (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovateľskiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo

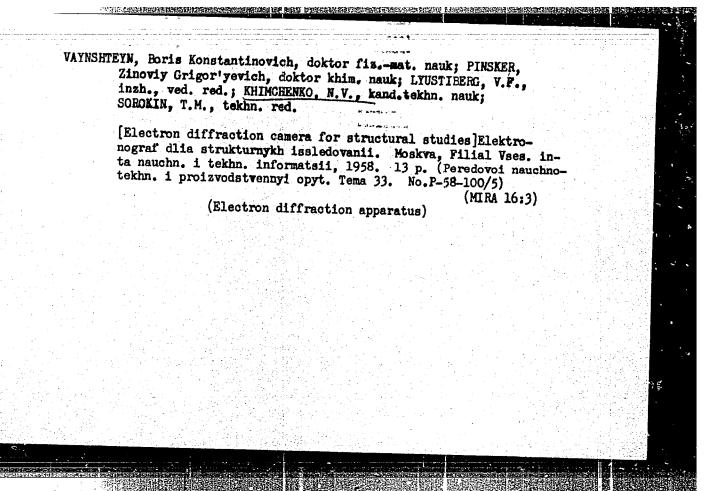
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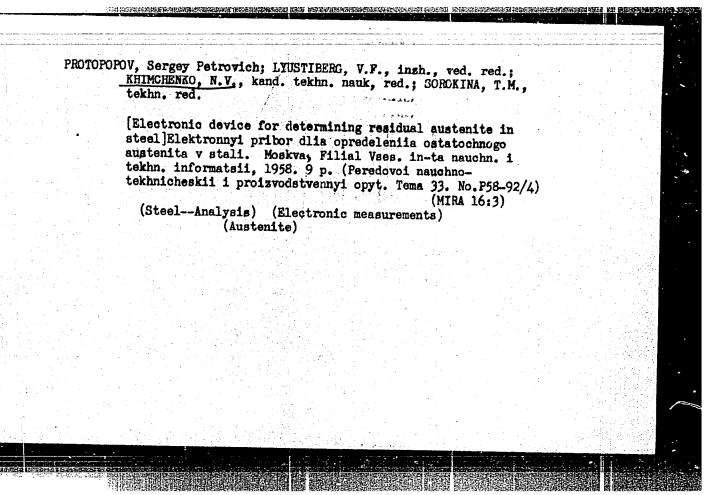
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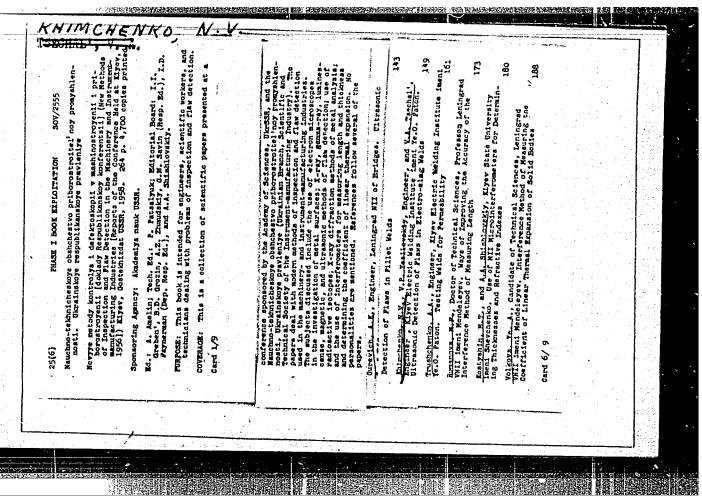




SEMENTOVSKIY, Yuriy Vladimirovich; LYUSTIBERG, V.F., inzh., ved. red.; KHIMCHENKO, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SORDKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

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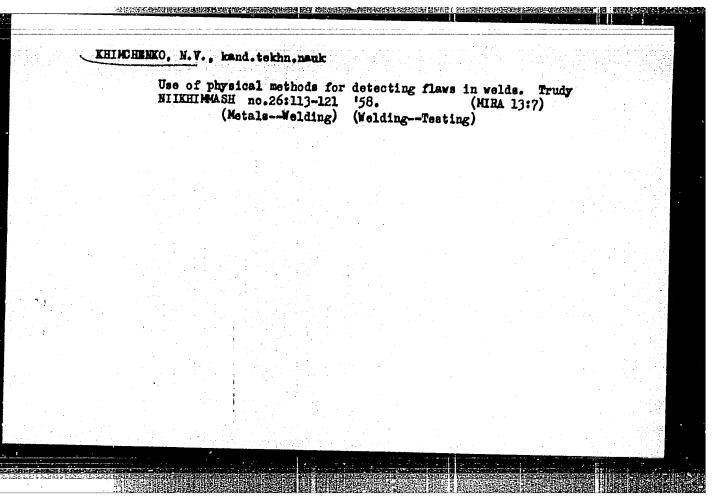
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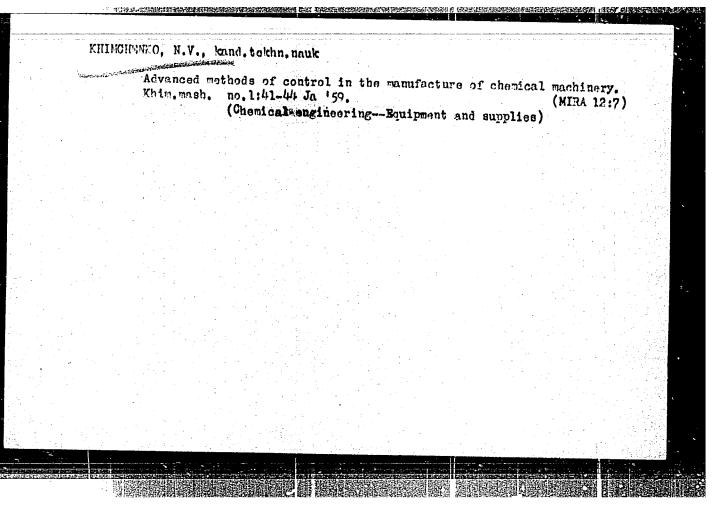


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28 (5) AUTHORS:

Khimchenko, N. V., Prikhod'ko, V. N. SOV/32-25-7-16/50

TITLE:

Investigation of the Sensitiveness of Ultrasonic Control by Means of Inclined Prismatic Feeler Gauges (Issledovaniye chuvstvitel'nosti ul'trazvukovogo kontrolya pri pomoshchi naklonnykh prizmaticheskikh shchupov)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 813 - 815

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Investigations regarding the change of oscillograms in control processes of ready-made articles by means of prismatic feeler gauges (FG), allowed an approximate estimation of the shape and the dimensions of defects in material and of their depths. In connection with previous work (Ref 1) the sensitiveness of the ultrasonic control in the present case was examined by means of crack detectors UZD-7 and UZD-7N of the system TsNIITMASh under application of inclined prismatic (FG). The appliances were provided with (FG) which caused a ray angle of $\alpha = 30$, 40 and 50° . For each (FG) standard samples were produced of steel 20 into which defects of different sizes and depths were bored artificially. The control took place at frequencies of 2.5 megacycles and different amplification coef-

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Investigation of the Sensitiveness of Ultrasonic SOV/32-25-7-16/50 Control by Means of Inclined Prismatic Feeler Gauges

ficients and impulse capacities of the appliance. The obtained diagrams show that an increased depth of the position of the fault at first caused an increase of the amplitude of the signal and then decreased at depths below 12 - 15 mm, independent of the size and the area of the defect. Function curves of the amplitude of the signal indicating the depth of the defect, in general show a clear maximum with defects not so deeply situated. At depths of less than 10 - 15 mm the control sensitiveness of (FG) is lower with angles of 30 and 40° than it is with 50°. For this reason it is recommended to use (FG) with sound angles of 50° for the control of thin-walled objects at surface layers of metals. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute for Chemical Machine Construction)

Card 2/2

28 (5) AUTHORS:

Khimchenko, N. V., Prikhod'ko, V. N. SOV/32-25-7-23/50

TITLE:

Ultrasonic Control of the Size of Grains in Austenite Steel (Uletrazvukovoy kontrole velichiny zerna v austenitnoy stali)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 836 - 839

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As is shown by the given data (Refs 1-3), higher sound frequencies than those of the domestic ultrasonic crack detectors (UZD-7N, UZD-12T, 86-IM-2, V4-7I and others) have to be used for ultrasonic control of the size of grains in steels, of heavy nonferrous metals and alloys. Therefore, a special appliance was designed on the basis of the crack detector 86-IM-2, an ultrasonic structure analyzer with a wide range of frequencies of ultrasonics (from 0.7-11.2 megacycles). The radio engineers V. N. Maragayev and N. N. Materanskiy collaborated in this work. The analyzer is designed according to the impulse scheme and allows controls according to reflex radiation and irradiation. The carried out alterations of the crack detector 86-IM-2 are described by means of graphs of a high frequency generator with an absorption lamp and an amplifier. The possibility of control by means of the designed appliance was tested with

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stainless austenite steel 1Kh18N9 (Table). The results obtained show that the sizes of grains can be determined in a range of 0.03 - 0.18 mm which corresponds to a change of the size of grain from Nr 1 to Nr 7 according to Gost 5639-51. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute for Chemical Machine Construction)

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